

Wolf Pack WARRIOR



Vol. 20, No. 7

8th Fighter Wing, Kunsan Air Base, Republic of Korea

March. 4, 2005

NEWS BRIEFS

A-Town Closure

By order of the Wolf, there will be a base wide Pause-Ex beginning at 5 p.m. Friday until 1 p.m. Sunday. A-Town and Kunsan City will be closed from 1 a.m. Sunday through 5 a.m. March 12. These hours apply to all off-base establishments. The only exception to the restriction is the regularly scheduled Wolf Pack Wheels for PCS, TDY or approved leave personnel only.

New Curfew Policy

Effective immediately, off-installation curfew for all United States Forces Korea service members is midnight to 5 a.m. Sunday through Thursday, and 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. Friday, Saturday and holidays. Holidays include U.S. national holidays, USFK training holidays and U.S. observed ROK holidays. The new curfew times are mandatory for servicemembers and highly encouraged for Department of Defense civilians, DoD invited contractors and SOFA-status family members.

Golf Tournament

A MOPP golf tournament starts Saturday at 8 a.m. at the West Wind Gold Course. Different variations of the MOPP uniform will be worn on different golf holes. Green fees are \$5. There is no entry fee. Call the West Winds Golf course at 782-5435 to sign up.

Duty Status Check

Airmen who take weekend trips, go on temporary duty leave for work or TDY for medical appointments are required to first sign out at their commander's support staff prior to departing the base. Because senior leadership needs to know the duty status of their Airmen at all times, it's important to sign out, even if it's just for a day trip. For more informations or questions regarding this matter, visit your orderly room.



Photo by Senior Airman Katrina Shellman

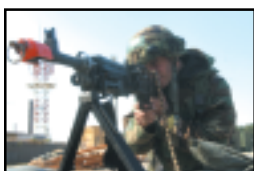
POST

Members of the Osan Air Base 51 Fighter Wing honor guard post the colors during the 7th Air Force Awards banquet Feb. 25. There were five annual award winners from Kunsan Air Base. See Page 3 for a list of the winners.

In this week's issue...



General LaPorte goes live
SEE PAGE 3



Exercise tips and information
SEE PAGES 4-11



Wolf Pack takes hiking challenge
SEE PAGE 12

Wolf Weather 6-day Forecast

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Saturday Hi/Low 36/22 Partly Cloudy | Sunday Hi/Low 41/22 Mostly Sunny | Monday Hi/Low 42/26 Partly Cloudy |
| Tuesday Hi/Low 37/26 Partly Cloudy | Wednesday Hi/Low 46/26 Partly Cloudy | Thursday Hi/Low 46/29 Partly Cloudy |

USFK announces latest curfew changes

YONGSAN GARRISON, Seoul, Republic of Korea – Curfew hours were adjusted and the policy amended today throughout U.S. Forces Korea.

Changes are routinely made when appropriate, as part of a continuous assessment process.

Effective immediately, off-installation curfew for all USFK service members is midnight to 5 a.m. Sunday through Thursday, and 1 a.m. to 5 a.m. on Friday, Saturday and holidays (holidays include U.S. national holidays, USFK training holidays, and U.S.-observed ROK holidays).

The previous curfew, implemented Oct. 8 2004, was in effect between

midnight and 5 a.m. across the board. Between Sept. 23 and Oct. 7, the curfew hours had been amended to 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.

The new curfew also removes civilians, including the Department of Defense civilians, DoD invited contractors and SOFA-status family members, from mandatory compliance, although they are still highly encouraged to adhere to the curfew hours. Civilians not included in the pre-September 2004 curfew were included under mandatory compliance in the curfew implemented on Sept. 23, 2004 because of the nature of a specific threat.

The curfew changes reflect the lat-

est readiness and force protection assessments, analysis of general and specific threats, inputs from a variety of expert and leadership advisors, and consideration of numerous other factors such as quality of life impact for all SOFA-status personnel.

Within the broad context for these changes, the command also weighed concerns over quality of life issues regarding mandatory compliance with the curfew for all civilians.

To recap the USFK rules for the off-installation curfew:

During curfew hours individuals must be on an installation or in their off-post overnight domicile. They may

also travel off base during curfew hours to their domicile if moving directly between from an on-base function or location.

For other situations, an extension waiver for curfew may be authorized in writing by the first O-6 in the chain of command for off-installations functions.

All SOFA-status persons must continue to comply with off-limits areas and establishments directives.

This curfew policy applies to all U.S. military service members on active duty in the Republic of Korea, including those who are on PCS, TDY, pass or leave status.

AFAF: The Wolf Pack takes care of its own

Contributed by Maj. Jonathan Arnett
8th Operation Support Squadron

The Air Force Assistance Fund campaign began in February. The AFAF is composed of four official charities—The Air Force Aid Society, Air Force Village Indigent Widows’ Fund, Air Force Enlisted Village Indigent Widows’ Fund, and the LeMay Foundation Indigent Widows’ Fund.

It is not the Combined Federal Campaign Fund that supports private charities and public interest groups. AFAF is an official charity for Airmen and their families only. It’s how troops are supported when they are in need.

The charities

The Air Force Aid Society provides emergency funds and loans for troops and their families. These emergency funds support troops needing plane tickets to go home for family illnesses and funerals. It also includes emergency funds to repair vehicles, replace vital appliances, purchase food, pay for moving expenses and short-term child care for spouses needing a break while the military member is overseas. College grants and tuition assistance are also available.

Air Force Village Indigent Widows’ Fund supports the widows of retired Air Force officers who need retirement housing and financial assistance. The Air Force Enlisted Village Indigent Widows’ Fund provides housing and financial assistance to the widows and surviving spouses of retired Air Force enlisted members. LeMay Foundation Indigent

Widows’ Fund provides financial assistance to widows of all Air Force retirees.

The Goal

Our base-wide campaign will continue until April 6. Our goal is to raise \$37,000, a very modest sum considering that Kunsan raised \$35,000 last year for all four charities and \$26,000 for the Air Force Aid Society alone. However, the Air Force Aid Society provided over \$71,000 in direct assistance to our troops for emergency assistance and loans. We can do better this year.

Legitimate needs

More than 2000 Airmen are pulling convoy duty in Iraq. Each day, they face roadside bombs and ambushes. Others have taken mortar fire and been severely injured. I personally know Airmen on this base whose spouses are battling cancer with children at home. For one technical point or another, these Airmen were unable to obtain relief from this assignment yet they reported smartly to assume their duties. They are living with a heavy burden on their minds. They know that any medical setbacks or sudden changes in their local support networks will spark serious financial shockwaves. They need to know we are here to support their families’ needs.

How to help

See your group or squadron AFAF POC or call me and fill out an Air Force Form 2561. You can make a one-time cash or check contribution or you may make an easy payroll deduction over a 12-month period. Let’s take care of our own this year. For more information regarding the AFAF, contact Maj. Jonathan Arnett at 782-7182.

PRIDE OF THE PACK



From left : Staff Sgt. Ramon Gunderson, Staff Sgt. Gage Morrison, Tech. Sgt. Steven White and Tech. Sgt. Steven Larue from the 8th Civil Engineer Squadron.

“The heating, ventilation and air conditioning mechanical team was the core group that tackled the numerous HVAC requirements over a demanding summer and winter period.

“Each member of this team worked more than 50 hours a week over the last 10 months. They were tasked with multiple issues while trying to isolate, locate and repair an astounding 3,200 direct scheduled work orders. The team organized the emergency installation of 12 failed boilers affecting both heating and hot water for over 1,200 dorm residents. They simultaneously responded to day-to-day routine, urgent and emergency infrastructure requirements. Furthermore, they supplied the leadership and know-how which installed a temporary mobile 100-ton chilled water air conditioning unit in lieu of a failed cooling system at the O’Malley Dining Facility. Their action ensured a comfortable dining environment for dining hall patrons. In addition, their collective talents were evident during the urgent replacement of four heating hot water pumps supplying 100 percent of the heat capability for the wing command facility. Finally, working in unison with the mechanical superintendent, they expertly replaced a failed 40-ton-rooftop air conditioner at the base operations facility. With minimal downtime, they removed the failed rooftop unit, replaced, re-piped and energized the system within a three day period.

“The HVAC team embodies the Air Force core values. Integrity first; no matter the gravity of the situation they keep the 8th CES leadership in the know on important matters. Service before self; they work day and night throughout inclement weather and holiday weekends without regard for themselves. Excellence in all we do; the team diligently and analytically explored all possible causes no matter how improbable.”

Lt. Col. Gregory Cummings
Commander, 8th Civil Engineer Squadron



**Wolf Pack
Warrior**

Vol. 20, No. 7

**Defend the base
Accept follow-on forces
Take the fight North**

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Content

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Submissions

Deadline for submissions to the Wolf Pack Warrior is noon Thursdays for the next week’s edition. Submission does not

guarantee publication. The staff reserves the right to edit all submissions to conform to Air Force journalism standards, local style and available publication space. Submissions should be e-mailed to WolfPack@kunsan.af.mil and include the author’s name, rank and duty phone. Fax and typewritten submissions are also accepted.

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We can also be reached by phone at 782-4705, by e-mail at 8FW/PA, WolfPack@kunsan.af.mil, or by fax at 782-7568.

Sortie Goals year to date

| Unit | Goal | Flown | +/- |
|---------|------|-------|-----|
| 35th FS | 1697 | 1721 | +24 |
| 80th FS | 1586 | 1563 | -23 |

monthly

| Unit | Goal | Flown | +/- |
|---------|------|-------|-----|
| 35th FS | 15 | 17 | +2 |
| 80th FS | 16 | 8 | -8 |

Current as of Tuesday

Live webcast connects Gen. to public

By 1st Lt. Tom Wenz
USFK Public Affairs

YONGSAN GARRISON, Seoul – Combined Forces Command Commander, Gen. Leon J. LaPorte, welcomed tough questions from the Republic of Korea’s ‘netizen’ public here, in a live internet panel discussion Feb. 23.

The webcast featured a panel of six reporters representing three prominent ROK websites that focus primarily on military issues, and was moderated by Mr. Yu, Yong-Weon of the Korean website Military World.

Panelists asked a variety of questions covering hot topics from the transformation of United States Forces Korea to the now self-disclosed North Korean nuclear capabilities claim.

The discussion was carried live on Chosun.com and the USFK dual-language Good Neighbor website, with more than 28,000 viewers tuning in during the webcast. Thousands more have tuned in after the fact, and the broadcast

can still be viewed at www.usfk.or.kr by clicking on the Internet Discussion banner or at <http://bemil.chosun.com>. The streaming video is not available in the Army’s Korea Wide Area Network.

“I think it’s important for both the Koreans and the Americans to reach out and engage one another in candid dialogue,” said Gen. LaPorte. “Its programs of this nature that allow us to better communicate with each other,” he said.

“The USFK service members work very hard performing their rolls and tasks, which is the security of the Republic of Korea,” the general added. “They also work very hard being good neighbors with the Korean people.”

The general said the possibility of North Korea possessing nuclear weapons is a serious threat to the international community and should concern everyone.

“Nations should work together in harmony, and work together using diplomatic

means in order to solve problems,” said Gen. LaPorte. “The cry throughout the international community to North Korea is to come back to the six-party talks, and use dialogue as a means to solve this problem.”

One major issue of concern to the Korean public is known to U.S. military members as Strategic Flexibility. The panel indicated that many Koreans fear that this doctrine will pull USFK troops away from the peninsula in case of conflict elsewhere in the region. Gen. LaPorte emphasized that the mission of USFK remains the same – defense of the Korean peninsula.

“Let me assure everyone listening that the priority of the United States Forces Korea is the security and defense of the Republic of Korea and that will not change,” Gen. LaPorte told the viewers. “I cannot envision the United States Forces Korea taking any course of action that would risk the security of the South Korean people.

Despite other global military

commitments, the general stressed his confidence in the Combined Forces Command’s ability to deter any attack if conflict broke out on the peninsula.

“Numbers are not necessarily the most important variable. What I think are most important are the capabilities that both the Republic of Korea military and the United States military have.

“In times of hostility, I am very confident that we would have the capabilities we need to defeat any threat to the Republic of Korea.”

Gen. LaPorte also suggested that the panelists and all Korean people should focus not only on what USFK brings to the fight, but also the strength and capabilities of the ROK military.

“What I find is that many people, especially many Koreans, forget that there are nearly 680-thousand Republic of Korea military in uniform every day, and the Korean people have the ability to mobilize nearly two million people very rapidly,” the general said.

“The Republic of Korea military is well trained, well equipped, highly motivated and very capable. I’ve seen militaries throughout the world, but I will tell you, I would stack the ROK military up against any military that exists.”

Gen. LaPorte also took a question from the studio audience, a group of about 40 Korean citizens ranging from high school students to grandfathers, all with a common interest—in the future of the ROK/U.S. military alliance.

“This is an alliance, and we have complimentary capabilities,” said Gen. LaPorte. “So, the strengths of the Republic of Korea are reinforced by the strengths of the United States military.”

Gen. LaPorte’s openness was well received as he answered each question from his unique perspective, without getting into specific operational details.

This is the second live internet discussion Gen. LaPorte has taken part in, the first came in February.

AND THE WINNER IS...



General Garry Trexler, 7th Air Force Commander, congratulates the 7th AF annual award nominees from Kunsan Air Base.

Five Wolf Pack Airmen won their categories at the 7th Air Force annual awards banquet. These Airmen represented the best of the pack and now the best in 7th AF. The winners will now go on to compete at the Pacific Air Force Command level and then on to Air Force level. The following is the list of winners.

♦Staff Sgt. Russell Mc. Laughin, 8th Security Forces Squadron, won the 7th Air Force noncommissioned officer of the year,

♦Senior Master Sgt. Thomas Vallely, 8th Operations Support Squadron, won the 7th AF senior noncommissioned officer of the year,

♦Capt. Derrick Weyand, 8th Security Forces Squadron, won the 7th AF company grade office of the year,

♦Mrs. Chin Ae Kim, 8th Civil Engineer Squadron won the 7th AF administration and technical civilian of the year,

♦Mr. I Nam Yuk, 8th Civil Engineer Squadron, won the 7th AF trades, crafts and laborer of the year.

Focusing our fight

Lt. Gen. Garry R. Trexler
Seventh Air Force commander

For most of us stationed in Korea at ‘the tip of the spear,’ one constant challenge is how we leverage our precious limited assets—people and equipment—to improve on combat readiness.

If we left the aircraft in the Hardened Aircraft Shelters and, locked ourselves in our dorm rooms and homes, we would preserve our assets for the day they are needed—but in reality we would be a hollow force. The reality is we need to train today the way we plan to fight, largely based on both our day-to-day ‘Armistice’ mission and to deter war through undeniable readiness. More importantly, the more efficient and effective a warfighting force we are, translates directly into increased deterrence.

We must keep that tip sharp. To hone the edge, we need to fly complex training sorties, build munitions, practice runway repairs, plan and practice defending our base, and a myriad of other warfighting skills. Military operations are a dangerous enterprise, yet our personnel and equipment are critical to our ability to engage in warfighting operations—we must be vigilant in protecting those resources to our maximum capability.

With every task we are given we must assess the risks and compare them with the benefit we hope to achieve. Leadership and supervision has a responsibility to plan and provide an environment that minimizes risk; however, it’s essential that each individual take the responsibility to monitor all of our execution to ensure we aren’t taking shortcuts. In peacetime and in war it is critical we all know where to draw the line.

Korea presents many challenges not faced elsewhere in the Air Force such as the requirement to be able to operate in a heavy chem/bio environment. We share

other challenges with the rest of the Air Force, like disproportionate 3-level manning.

Additionally, being able to practice where we will fight under the construct of limited simulations usually means we experience more of the true dynamics of the fog of war. All of these challenges, combined with a realistic exercise scenario and intensified training schedule, make it more difficult for supervision to isolate the various risks. Consequently, I need every Airman to take a proactive role in ensuring we do not put our personnel or equipment at risk—peacetime operations aren’t worth losing the resources we have on hand to ‘fight tonight.’

As we begin another series of exercises, it’s important to realize everything we gain from them, as well as to understand why it’s critical to maintain our warfighting skills. We want to do well on our upcoming ORI. However, the sharper we keep the spear, the more effective we will be.

When the time comes to reflect on your assignment here, I’m sure you will smile with the satisfaction that you made a difference—to your organization, to our Air Force, and to the U.S.-Korea alliance. From here on out, you will be sought out to share your experiences, but more importantly, your combat competency—there is nothing more sought after than an Airman trained in the Korean Theater of Operations.

Rest assured your commitment and dedication does not go unnoticed—I am awed by your professional competency and confidence. Continue down this path of excellence—it will get recognized and rewarded—and continue to make value-added risk assessments. Take care of your wingmen and know I am here to personally ensure your safety and professional growth—thanks for all you do to ensure peace and freedom on the Korean peninsula.

Kunsan IPE wear



Air Force conventional uniform



Air Force security forces interceptor uniform



Army interceptor uniform



Individual preparation checklist

- ☒BDU sleeves rolled down

☒Soft cloth BDU cap

☒Helmet (properly marked on front and back)

☒Flak vest (properly marked with “USAF, rank,first and last name; see photo below)

☒Web belt

☒Canteen filled with water

☒Gas mask (ensure inspection is complete and annotated on the DD Form 1574)

☒Mask fit testing evaluation sheet (contact bioenvironmental at 782-4670)

☒MCU-2A/P, cleaning procedure card

☒Chemical suit (marked properly with M-9 paper)

☒Chemical gloves and glove inserts

☒Chemical boots

☒Eyeglass inserts
- ☒Government ID card and government drivers license (DD Form 2293)

☒Line badge (AF Form 1199A)

☒Airman’s Manual (AFMAN 10-100)

☒Kunsan supplement to AFMAN 10-100

☒Dog tags (two each, worn around the neck)

☒Cold weather gear (as required)

☒Rain gear

☒Reflective belt

☒Flash light with fresh batteries

☒Light sticks (as required)

☒M-8 paper

☒M-291 decon packets (6 each)

☒M-295 decon kits (4 each)

☒2-pam chloride/atropine (when issued)

☒Cipro tablets (when issued)



Helmet — Mark front and back of helmet with “USAF, rank and first and last name.”

Flak Vest — Mark front of vest vertically with “USAF, rank and first and last name.”

Interceptor Vest — Same information ran horizontally across upper right chest unless gear obstructs view. Can be worn vertically down front as well.

CORRECT WAY TO MARK HELMET AND FLAK VEST



TOP 10 IPE VIOLATIONS

- ‘John Wayne’ — Helmet chin strap dangling
- ‘Gomer Pyle’ — unit cap under helmet
- ‘Sad Sack’ — Web belt riding below flak vest
- ‘See No Evil’ — No personal flashlight
- ‘Lawrence of Arabia’ — No water in canteen
- ‘Snoopy’ — No dog tags
- ‘Road Kill’ — No reflective belt (exercise only)
- ‘General Custer’ — No Airman’s Manual
- ‘Johnny Ringo’ — Gas mask carrier unsecure
- ‘Three Blind Mice’ — No Gas Mask inserts



MOPP 0



MOPP 1



MOPP 2



MOPP 3



MOPP 4

| MOPP LEVEL | MOPP 0 | MOPP 1 | MOPP 2 | MOPP 3 | MOPP 4 |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| FIELDGEAR | WORN | WORN | WORN | WORN | WORN |
| JLIST | CARRIED | WORN | WORN | WORN | WORN |
| FOOTWEAR | CARRIED | CARRIED | WORN | WORN | WORN |
| MASK/HOOD | CARRIED | CARRIED | CARRIED | WORN | WORN |
| GLOVES/INSERTS | CARRIED | CARRIED | CARRIED | CARRIED | WORN |

| ALARM SIGNAL RESPONSE PROCEDURES | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| ALARM | IF YOU | IT MEANS | ACTIONS |
| GREEN | HEAR: “ALARM GREEN” (GIANT VOICE) SEE: GREEN FLAGS | ATTACK IS NOT PROBABLE | ♦MOPP 0 or directed ♦Normal wartime condition ♦Resume operations ♦Continue recovery action |
| YELLOW | HEAR: “ALARM YELLOW” SEE: YELLOW FLAGS | ATTACK IS PROBABLE IN LESS THAN 30 MINUTES | ♦MOPP 2 or directed ♦Protect and cover assets ♦Go to protective shelter or seek best protection with overhead cover |
| BLUE | HEAR: “ALARM BLUE, SIREN (WAVERING TONE) SEE: BLUE FLAG HEAR: GROUND ATTACK BUGLE (CALL-TO-ARMS) SEE: BLUE FLAG AIRCRAFT ATTACK | ATTACK BY AIR OR MISSILE IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS ATTACK BY GROUND FORCES IS IMMINENT OR IN PROGRESS | ♦Seek immediate protection with overhead cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Report observed attacks ♦Take immediate cover ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Defend self and position ♦Report activity |
| BLACK | HEAR: “ALARM BLACK” SIREN (STEADY TONE) SEE: BLACK FLAGS | ATTACK IS OVER AND NBC CONTAMINATION AND/OR UXO HAZARDS ARE SUSPECTED OR PRESENT | ♦MOPP 4 or as directed ♦Perform self-aid/buddy care ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until otherwise directed |
| BUGLE CALL | GROUND ATTACK IN PROGRESS | IF IN AFFECTED SECTOR, TAKE COVER IMMEDIATELY, REMAIN VIGILANT, PROTECT RESOURCES | ♦Wear MOPP as directed ♦Remain under overhead cover or within shelter until further notice |

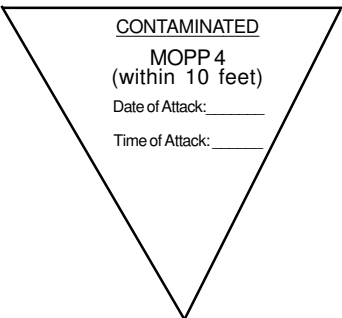
10/24 RULE

Phase 1 - When personnel are working with contaminated equipment, they will be in MOPP 4 when within 10 feet of the asset for the first 24 hours after the attack.

Phase 2 - After the first 24 hours following an attack, MOPP 4 requirements withing 10-foot radius is terminated. Personnel should continue to handle assets with gloves, regardless of time after attack.

Apply the 10/24 rule when working with:

- Glass - windows, vehicle windshields
- Stainless Steel - tools, unpainted bumpers, door handles, steel buildings



USING TRANSITION POINTS

HIGHER MOPP TO A LOWER MOPP



STEP 1: Upon approaching a transition point, check M9 tape on the ground crew ensemble for contamination.

STEP 2a: If contamination is found, use M291 or M295 kit to decontaminate any liquid contamination on the ground crew ensemble or equipment and proceed to the nearest contamination control area or collective protection system facility.



STEP 2b: If contamination is not found, process through the boot and glove wash stations. Use the bleach first, then the water.

STEP 3: Proceed through zone transition points to destination using paved surfaces.

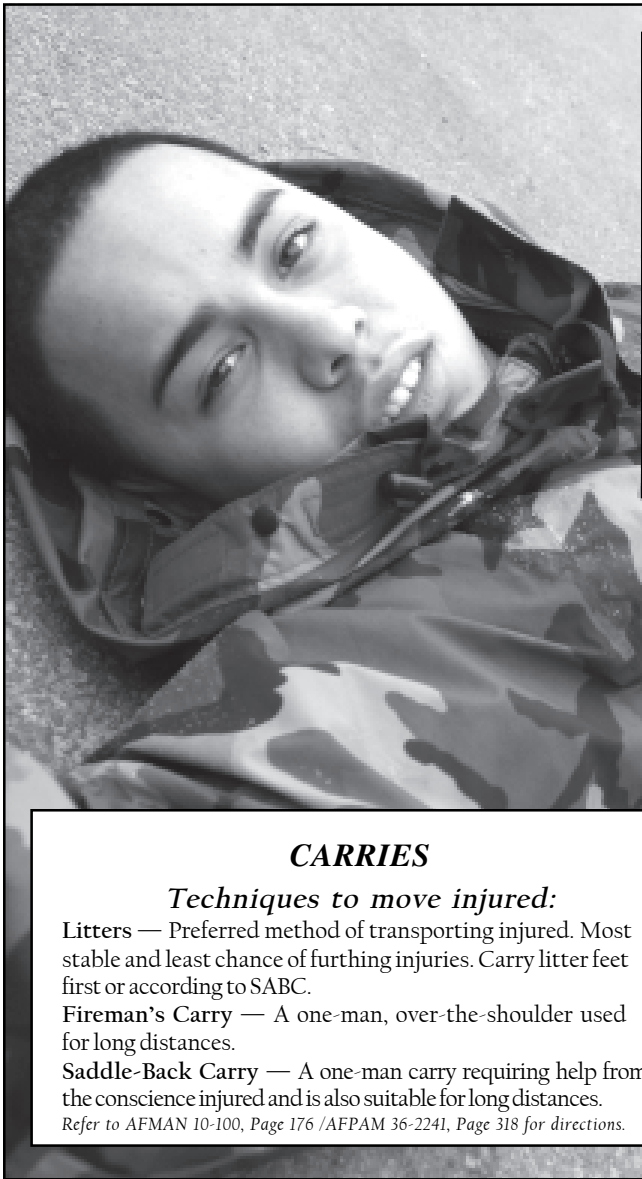
LOWER MOPP TO A HIGHER MOPP

STEP 1: Approach the transition point and read what MOPP level you're about to enter.

STEP 2: Assume the proper equipment configuration for the higher MOPP level.



Survivablity — Self Aid Buddy Care



ABCDE STEPS

When first encountering an injured person, follow these steps:

A — Establish an open Airway
B — Ensure Breathing
C — Stop bleeding to support Circulation. Place dressings over open wounds and apply pressure, either directly or at pressure points. Use a tourniquet only as a last resort, and mark the time it was applied on the victim's forehead.
D — Prevent further Disability. Immobilize the victim's neck or spinal injuries and splint obvious limb deformities.
E — Minimize further Exposure to elements.

CARRIES

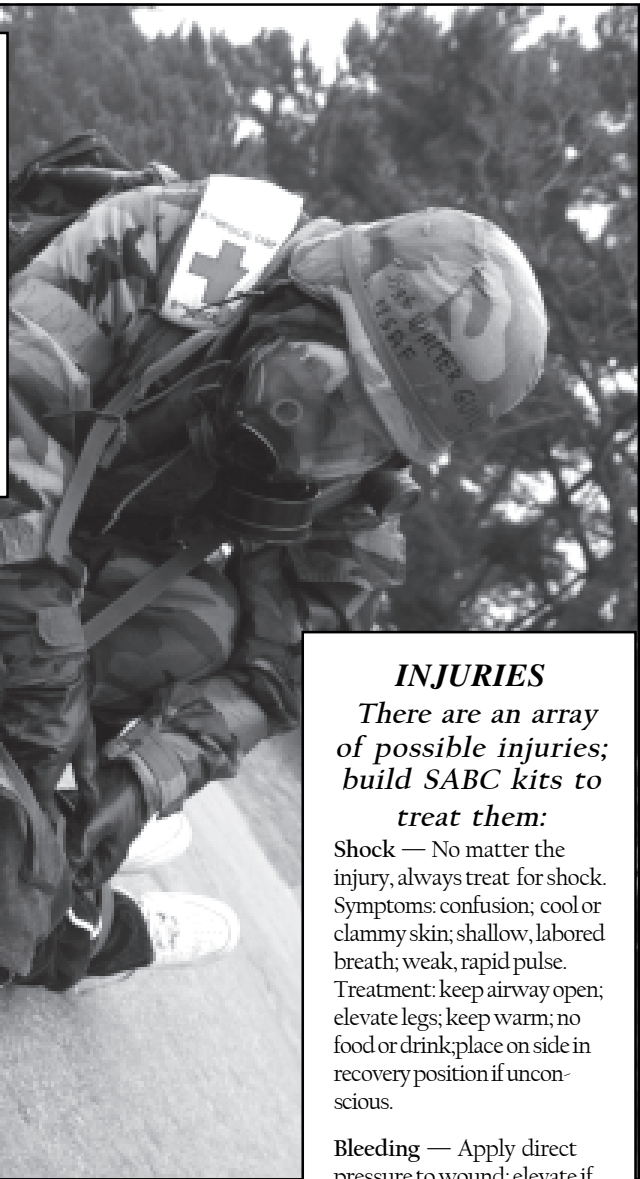
Techniques to move injured:

Litters — Preferred method of transporting injured. Most stable and least chance of furthing injuries. Carry litter feet first or according to SABC.

Fireman's Carry — A one-man, over-the-shoulder used for long distances.

Saddle-Back Carry — A one-man carry requiring help from the conscience injured and is also suitable for long distances.

Refer to AFMAN 10-100, Page 176 /AFPAM 36-2241, Page 318 for directions.



INJURIES

There are an array of possible injuries; build SABC kits to treat them:

Shock — No matter the injury, always treat for shock. Symptoms: confusion; cool or clammy skin; shallow, labored breath; weak, rapid pulse. Treatment: keep airway open; elevate legs; keep warm; no food or drink; place on side in recovery position if unconscious.

Bleeding — Apply direct pressure to wound; elevate if no fractures; use pressure points to control excessive bleeding; add new dressings over old dressings; apply tourniquet as last result to save limb or life. Consult AFMAN 10-100, Page 179 for application.

Eye injuries — Dress around impaled objects, don't remove object; bandage both eyes to prevent further injury.

Abdominal wound — If organs are outside body, place them on top of abdomen not back inside the body; apply dressing; bend knees to relieve pressure.

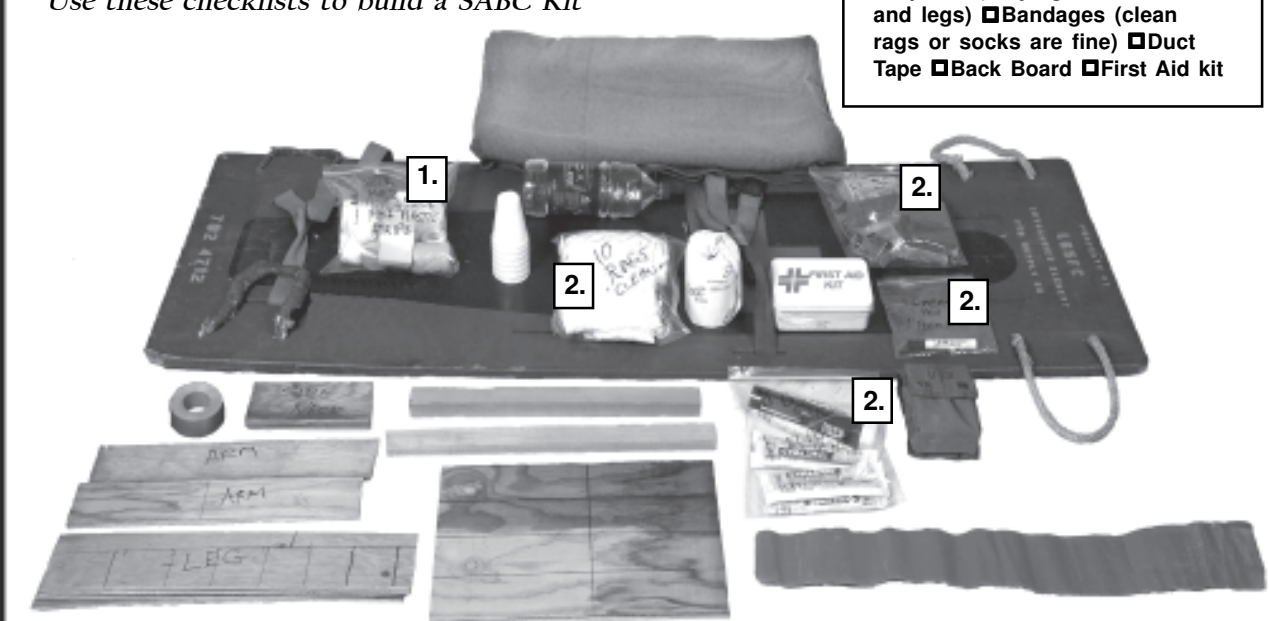
Chest wounds — Symptoms: sucking noise from chest, frothy red blood from wound. Treatment: find entry/exit wound; cover holes with airtight seal; tape three sides, leaving bottom open; position victim for easiest breathing.

Fractures — Symptoms: deformity, bruising, swelling or tenderness. Treatment: Don't straighten limb; remove clothing from injured area; splint injury as it lies if possible; splint joints above and below injury; remove rings from fingers if possible; check pulse below injury area to determine if blood flow is restricted.

Spinal/neck/head injuries — Symptoms: lack of feeling/control below the neck; drainage from ear, nose or mouth. Treatment: immobilize head and neck. When moving injured, move body, head and neck as one.


SABC PREPLANNED KITS


Use these checklists to build a SABC Kit



■ Splints (varying sizes for arms and legs) ■ Bandages (clean rags or socks are fine) ■ Duct Tape ■ Back Board ■ First Aid kit

■ Scissors ■ Compresses ■ Chem Lights ■ Flashlight ■ Disposable Diapers (for abdominal and Chest wounds) ■ Water ■ Plastic Wrap ■ Cloth Tape ■ Paper Towels ■ Styrofoam Cups (for eye injury) ■ Gauze





Photos by Staff Sgt. Alan Port

Preassembled SABC kits can enhance Wolf Pack members' ability to treat an assortment of possible injuries.

1-2 punch ... yellow first, then gray

In order to survive during a chemical attack, it's important to recognize the chemical nerve agents and know what to do during an attack. Immediate injection of atropine shots from a Mark 1 kit could be the difference between a lost or saved life.

There are several symptoms that would be present to alert Wolf Pack members of a chemical attack.

These symptoms could be mild or severe but regardless of which, the auto-injectors should be used during the first

noticeable symptoms of an attack.

The atropine auto-injectors should be used one immediately after another; yellow first then gray. The caps should be labeled for easy recognition.

Once the cap is removed the injector is pressed into the thigh until the needle is triggered. It should be held in place for 10 seconds.

If mild symptoms persist after 10 to 15 minutes then a buddy should administer a second kit. During cases of severe symptoms, all three Mark 1 kits should be administered immediately.



Store auto-injectors inside gas mask carrier. Use needle to pin used auto-injectors onto exterior of JLIST suit.



There are two target areas for the two-step auto-injectors. Either the lateral thigh muscle or the upper buttocks area.

Photos by Staff Sgt. Alan Port

Signs of nerve agent exposure

Mild symptoms

- ♦ Difficulty seeing, watery eyes and runny nose
- ♦ Tightness in chest
- ♦ Sudden drooling or headache
- ♦ Localized clammy skin, sweating

and muscular twitching

- ♦ Stomach cramps and nausea

Severe Symptoms

- ♦ Confusions
- ♦ Muscle twitching and weakness
- ♦ Vomiting, urination and defecation

- ♦ Wheezing, coughing or difficulty breathing

- ♦ Respiratory failure
- ♦ Pinpoint pupils, red eyes and tearing
- ♦ Strange, confused behavior

Find it , mark it, leave it: *Use the 'four Rs' to recognize UXOs*

1. RECOGNIZE

-Identify the UXO as a hazard

-Remember features:

- ♦ Size
- ♦ Shape
- ♦ Color
- ♦ Condition.. is it intact, broke an or leaking?

2. RECORD:

-No need to get closer ... mark the area with whatever you can find. Flagging ribbon, cone, garbage cans, bicycles etc...

If you can move it, you can use it. Use your imagination.

-Dont' move anything that is on or near a UXO.

3. RETREAT:

-Evacuate all personnel and equipment/ vehicles that

can be quickly and easily moved

-Evacuation personnel are there to help. Direct them where to go and what to do. Someone has to take charge.

-Retreat the same way you entered. This is especially important when you have Class C and D UXOs.

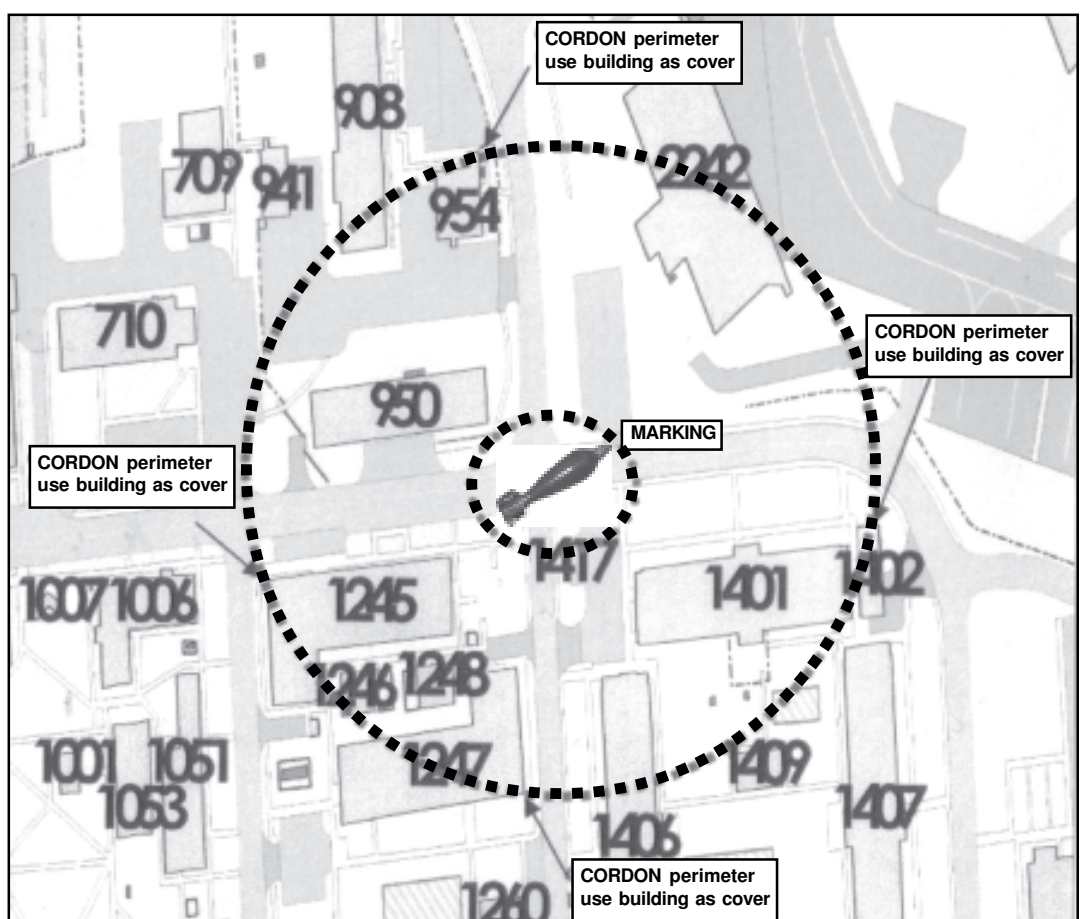
4. REPORT:

-Report findings to your UCC.

-Don't transmit a radio within 25 feet (100 feet for a vehicle mounted radio).

-Provide details. Be descriptive. Use the Airman's Manual critical information checklists numbers two through seven.

-Report location: Use landmarks, grid coordinates or building numbers



- ♦ Block roads around cordon perimeter.
- ♦ Use buildings for personnel protection.
- ♦ Break cover to keep others from entering cordon perimeter, then immediately return to cover for safety.
- ♦ Use evacuating personnel to help establish and hold the cordon.

UXO MARKING vs. EVACUATION: See pages 128-131 or your Airman's Manual

■ **Marking:** an expedient way to keep unsuspecting personnel from approaching the UXO.

-After marking has been accomplished, evacuate and retreat to the proper distance.

■ **Evacuation** is based on the size (diameter)

of the UXO.

-up to 5 feet= 300 feet; 5 to 10 feet = 500 feet; 10 to 20 feet = 1,000 feet; more than 20 feet = 1,500 feet. These distances are for blast protection only.

The fragmentation will go considerably farther (an 8 inch diameter bomb has an evacuation distance of 500 feet; however, the fragmentation can travel in excess of 3,000 feet:

If you see a UXO, TAKE COVER.

REPORTING LAW OF ARMED CONFLICT VIOLATIONS

During contingencies, troops follow rules known as the Law of Armed Conflict. These rules govern everything from what targets can be bombed to the treatment of prisoners of war. It's important for troops to follow these rules and report any violations they witness.

LOAC violations are criminal acts. Like any other crime, troops must do everything within reason to keep them from happening. If they do occur, immediately report each possible LOAC violation, regardless of who committed it.

Reporting a possible violation as soon as possible is a rule that applies to every military member, regardless of his or her rank, organization or duty.

It also doesn't matter who is committing the offense, even if Americans are

violating LOAC, it must be reported.

Failing to report a LOAC violation is also a violation. It also brings with it

other problems. If a troop watches one of his friends mistreat an enemy prisoner of war and stands by doing nothing, an investigation could determine the troop watching was complicit in the crime. It could look like the troop was supporting his friends.

In that scenario, the troop who just stands by and watches the violation could end up in as much trouble as their colleagues.

Regardless of this possibility, just failing to report LOAC violations is punish-

able under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Even a single failure can result in a court-martial conviction, a punitive discharge and

confinement for two years.

To report any possible enemy LOAC violations, the first thing to do is notify a supervisor. For example, if the enemy painted a red cross on weapons

a storage facility to make it look like a hospital tent. Be able to provide as much information as possible. Troops can tell their supervisor details such as when they saw the facility, where it was and if the facility was active while complying with all classified safeguards when relaying the information.

A tougher situation occurs if troops witness American forces committing a LOAC

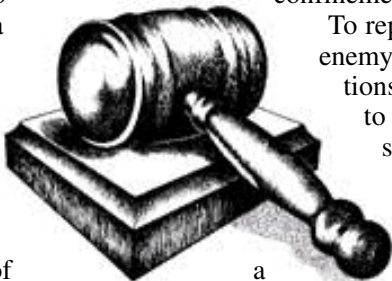
violation. If a commanding officer ordered an NCO to beat an enemy prisoner of war, this is a violation that must be reported.

The first step is to try to prevent the misconduct. As reporting the crime through the chain of command may not be a realistic option, report the violation to security forces, the office of special investigations, the inspector general, a judge advocate or a chaplain as soon as possible.

When reporting the offense to chaplains, remember to tell them it's OK to release the information.

Always keep in mind no one can ever be ordered to commit a crime. Following the principles of LOAC will help all U.S. servicemembers do the right thing while also helping to hold violators fully accountable.

Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing Legal Office



COMMON LOAC VIOLATIONS

- ❑ Use of chemical weapons
- ❑ Deliberate attacks on medical facilities
- ❑ Misuse of the Red Cross or Red Crescent
- ❑ Maltreatment of enemy prisoners of war or detainees
- ❑ Deliberately attacking civilians
- ❑ Stealing personal effects from EPWs
- ❑ Firing on neutral aircraft, vehicles, ships or personnel
- ❑ Willful and improper use of protected buildings
- ❑ Plunder or pillage of public or private property
- ❑ Intentional use of civilian clothing or enemy uniforms to conceal military identity during combat

LOAC addresses treatment of captured enemy soldiers

Basic principle

The Law of Armed Conflict governs the treatment of captured soldiers. These laws make common sense — particularly if seen from the perspective of retribution. In any given conflict, our country or allies may have soldiers captured by the enemy. If we treat enemy prisoners properly, our own captured troops should be treated properly in return.

Who are EPWs?

Only combatants (and some civilians accompanying a military force) are entitled to EPW status and its special protections under the Law of Armed Conflict. Our country has a policy of extending LOAC EPW protections to all captured people until their combatant status is determined. Medical personnel and chaplains are not combatants. This means they cannot properly be made prisoners. Instead, if they are captured, they are "retained" only so long as required to care for their troops. They are to be released as soon as possible - not until the end of conflict.

EPW protections

Use separate accommodations and house EPWs away from the battle whenever possible. EPW camps are not legal targets and should be clearly marked with a "PW" or "PG" to alert everyone of their non-target status. A separate camp keeps EPWs from being used as shields for warfighting equipment and structures.

Safety and security

EPWs should be treated humanely. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure. We are responsible for the safety and security of captured enemy soldiers and detained civilians. Violence, intimidation, threats and torture should not be used to gain information, push propaganda or for any other reasons. EPWs are only required to give their name, rank, date of birth and serial number during interrogations, which are usually conducted by OSI agents.

Basic human rights

POWs are entitled to food, clothing and shelter. They may keep wedding rings, family photo-



An Airman escorts an opposing forces prisoner of war to a EPW camp during an exercise. Handcuffs and blindfolds may be used when collecting and transporting EPWs, but should be removed when the EPWs are secure.

graphs and other personal property. Military items may be confiscated, including maps, mission plans and weapons.

Equal medical care

All wounded soldiers must receive medical attention based on the severity of their wounds, not their nationality. This may lead to a case where an enemy soldier is treated before an allied soldier. Civilized nations have agreed that saving lives takes precedence over national allegiances. This equality of treatment applies to both newly-captured soldiers and long-term EPWs.

Limited work

EPWs can be required to work. The work, though, should not be dangerous or aid the war effort. This makes sense, given the need to protect EPWs and the poor workmanship to be expected from captured soldiers.

Camp discipline

EPWs are required to follow standards of discipline. A EPW can be punished for breaking a camp rule. EPWs can even be court-martialed, but they are entitled to a fair trial and due process rights. These rights include an interpreter to explain the charges against them and assist in the proceedings.

Code of Conduct

Article I

I am an American, fighting in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

Article II

I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command, I will never surrender the members of my command while they still have the means to resist.

Article III

If I am captured, I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and to aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

Article IV

If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

Article V

When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am required to give name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

Article VI

I will never forget that I am an American, fighting for freedom, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Four pillars of LOAC: Discrimination Necessity Proportionality Chivalry/Humanity

8th Services Squadron exercise hours

Information courtesy of the 8th Mission Support Group

Falcon Community Center

- ♦ Travel and tour desk remains open throughout the week.
- ♦ Wolf Pack Wheels runs every day.
- ♦ The business office closes during the week and reopens from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. March 12 .
- ♦ Sharp Travel is closed Sunday through Wednesday and re-opens Thursday at 10 a.m.
- ♦ The Wolf Pack Café is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 12:01 a.m.

Skills Development Center

- ♦ Skills development is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ The wood hobby shop is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 5 p.m.
- ♦ Outdoor recreation is closed through Thursday and will reopen March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Cable television is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 10 a.m.

Army and Air Force Exchange Service

- ♦ Office is closed through the exercise and reopens March 11 at 8 a.m.
- ♦ Main store is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 9 a.m.

- ♦ Military clothing sales is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 11 a.m.
- ♦ Filling station is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 9 a.m.
- ♦ Flightline snack bar is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 8 a.m.
- ♦ Mini Mall is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Barber and beauty shops close through Thursday and reopen March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Theater is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 7 p.m.
- ♦ Bicycle shop is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Television repair shop is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Laundry and dry cleaning is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Taxi service is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 6 a.m.
- ♦ Laundromat is open 24 hours throughout the exercise.
- ♦ Surf shop is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Anthony's Pizza, Baskin Robbins, Robin Hood, Taco Bell and Popeys are closed through Thursday and reopen March 11 at 10 a.m.
- ♦ Burger King is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 6:30 a.m.

Golf Course

- ♦ Golf course is closed through Thursday and re-opens March 11 at 6:30 a.m.
- ♦ Korean Garden and Mulligan's Pub remain open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. during the exercise.

Sports and fitness

- ♦ Fitness center opens from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. through Thursday and opens at 6 a.m. March 11 .

Loring Club

- ♦ Cashier's cage opens from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. during the exercise.
- ♦ Dining room is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 11 a.m. for lunch.
- ♦ The enlisted and office lounges are closed through Thursday and reopen March 11 at 4:30 p.m.

Commissary

- ♦ Commissary is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 11 a.m.

Other

- ♦ Linen exchange is closed through Thursday and reopens March 11 at 8 a.m.

To report enemy forces, be sure to S-A-L-U-T-E



At a glance: S-A-L-U-T-E report

| | |
|-----------|---|
| Size | Number of people and vehicles seen or size of an object |
| Activity | Description of enemy activity (assaulting, fleeing, observing) |
| Location | Where enemy was sighted (grid coordinates or reference point) |
| Unit | Distinctive signs, symbols or identification on people, vehicles, aircraft or weapons (numbers, patches or clothing type) |
| Time | Time activity was observed |
| Equipment | Equipment and vehicles associated with enemy activity |

Source: Air Force Manual 10-100, page 95

The S-A-L-U-T-E report remains the quickest, most efficient way to report enemy ground attacks up the chain of command, according to base readiness officials.

The acronym, which represents the size, activity, location, unit, time and equipment of enemy forces, is a handy way to remind service members to be as thorough as possible when reporting possible hostile ground forces.

An example of a S-A-L-U-T-E report may should sound something like, "Six enemy soldiers, running away from the command post, heading toward the flightline. Uniforms are solid green fatigues, possibly Republic Guards. Time was 0235 hours. Equipment includes AK-47 assault rifles,

backpacks and gas masks being carried."

Use the fastest means necessary or possible to upchannel the urgent information. If the report needs to get to the commander immediately, use any means available, including the following methods:

- ♦ **Messenger** – Most secure method but also the most time consuming
- ♦ **Wire or telephone** – More secure than radios but they're not as mobile and may be monitored by enemy forces
- ♦ **Radio** – Fast and mobile but the least secure. However, secure radios lessen the possibility of monitoring. Use over an open net when possible.

Protecting military information *It's everyone's responsibility*

Operations Security — OPSEC is the process of denying adversaries information about friendly capabilities and intentions by identifying, controlling and protecting indicators associated with planning and conducting military operations. There is no acceptable level of vulnerability to friendly information. Refer to Air Force Instruction 10-1101, Operations Security, for more information.

Information Security — The Information Security Program efficiently and effectively protects U.S. Air Force information by placing authority into the hands at the lowest levels possible. It encourages risk management principles and it focuses on identifying and protecting only information that requires protection. It also integrates security procedures into business processes so they become transparent; and ensure everyone understands his security roles and responsibilities and takes them seriously. Refer to AFI 31-401, Information Security Program Management, for more information.

Communications Security — COMSEC material is an item that secures or authenticates telecommunications. Using unsecured COMSEC equipment to discuss even portions of what is going on offers the enemy, who is listening, enough information to impact military operations. In other words, this is releasing essential elements of friendly information. Safeguarding, controlling, and possibly destroying COMSEC material is everyone's business. *Courtesy of the 8th Fighter Wing ATSO Guide*

To the Wolf Pack,

Protecting our information through proper security procedures is paramount. This week alone, three of our members have sent e-mails with 'Official Use Only' information from their work accounts to personal e-mail accounts. These messages disclosed critical information such as, call signs, recall rosters, phone numbers, exercise events and schedules and were identified by Pacific Air Force's Information Operations Squadron at Hickam Air Force Base, Hawaii.

I want to reiterate that once information crosses out of our '.mil' network, data is very susceptible to exploitation by the enemy. The commercial Internet service providers do not practice the Department of Defense 'defense in depth' information protection standards we enjoy within our network weapons system. ISPs lack many of the safeguards that we take for granted on our '.mil' networks like network monitoring, virtual private network encryption, firewalls, etc. It's important that we keep security at the forefront of all of our activities. We must ensure that before we forward e-mails, especially to those addresses that are not '.mil' accounts, we consider all the ramifications of pressing the 'send' button.

Help me keep our information safe. Practice good operations, communications, computer security and remain vigilant at all times.

-- Wolf

‘Ain’t no hill for a high stepper’

Airman conquers fear during rock climbing challenge

By Airman 1st Class
Juanika Glover
8th Fighter Wing Public Affairs

My love affair with climbing ended early on when I was about nine years old after a scary fall off the roof top of a small building. Since then, my fear of heights remains the one thing keeping me from doing anything requiring me to be a certain level above the ground. So when the Republic of Korean Air Force Airmen challenged Wolf Pack members to a hiking adventure, I was a bit apprehensive but I thought to myself ‘what the heck, there are no real mountains around here; this should be a piece of cake’.

But when we arrived at Mt. Deokyu National Park in the Jeonbuk Province Friday, I was shocked. This was no hill. It was a mountain that I imagined telling me ‘I double dare you to take me on.’ I don’t take dares and had no intentions of going anywhere but remaining on the safe, comfortable ground.

However, after arriving at the top of the mountain on a gondola, I was told there was no way down except by foot. My legs began to tremble and I thought to myself this is surely the end of me. Thankfully there was Mr. Park, a ROKAF member who volunteered to help me down the mountain. I gratefully accepted, and we embarked on what I consid-



Photos by Senior Airman Seth Green

Republic of Korea Air Force and Wolf Pack airmen team up for a slide down Mt. Deokyu Feb. 25. The ROKAF invited their American counterparts on the challenge as a part of a self revolution movement. The rock climb provided the Air Force members and ROKAF airmen with the opportunity to get to know each other and make new friends.

ered one of the most challenging tasks of my life so far.

Mt. Deokyu is a beautiful mountain from the bottom to top. The ROKAF Airmen came well prepared with climbing gear. They were gracious enough to offer anyone who arrived unprepared with the correct attire.

There was so much snow on the mountain side that we spent much of our trip down, sliding on our butts. That proved to be fun and very relaxing. But the steep steps and jagged rocks along the way also offered plenty of challenging moments on the way down. Had I ever gotten the nerve to take my eyes off the ground, I’m sure I would have seen my life flash before my eyes several times. But like a father concerned for the safety of his child, Mr. Park stuck by me watching my every step while everyone else whisked by making it look so easy. Every so often, someone would stop and ask if I was okay or needed help. Another ROKAF Airman gave me his wind breaker and another offered me an extra pair of gloves while yet another gave me the spikes off his shoes. Whether Korean or American, everyone showed concern for the

others. It was definitely teamwork at its best.

The Koreans called our little adventure a self revolution plan. For me, ‘the scardy cat,’ it really was a self revolution.

After arriving at the bottom of the mountain in front of a Buddhist temple, I sat in awe of what I achieved. To someone else it may have been a simple

task. For me it was great. My legs stopped shaking and I was proud and happy the ROKAF invited us to enjoy the day with them.

Along with the challenging climb down, I got the opportunity to make some new friends. I also got the opportunity to see that no matter what culture we came from, we are all a part of this Wolf Pack team.



Mr. Park, a Republic of Korea Air Force Airman, helps the author down Mt. Deokyu during a ROKAF- sponsored challenge Feb. 25 .



Republic of Korea Air Force Airmen climb and slide their way down Mt. Deokyu. More than 60 ROKAF and 14 Americans participated in the self revolution rock climb challenge.